

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/553,586

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Shawn M. Becker

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-34 and 39-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 35-38 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_



PTO-1449 (Modified)  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT	Attorney Docket No.: 2003-IP-010345 / HESL105843	Serial Number: Not Yet Known
	Applicant: Andres Callegari	
	Filing Date: July 21, 2003	Group:

EXAMINER INITIAL	OTHER DOCUMENTS (Including Author, Title, Date, Relevant Pages, Place Of Publication) (Cont'd.)
SL	"EarthCube RemoteViz," Landmark Graphics, Inc., printed from the website <a href="http://www.lgc.com">www.lgc.com</a> on July 17, 2003 (pp. 1-6)
SL	"OpenGL Vizserver™ 3.1 Application-Transparent Remote Interactive Visualization and Collaboration," Silicon Graphics, Inc., printed in 2003 (pp. 1-14)
SL	"Chapter 5. Frame and Load Control," excerpt from <i>OpenGL Performer Programmer's Guide</i> , Silicon Graphics, Inc. website, printed June 9, 2003 (pp. 1-38)
SL	"Guide to Image Compression," derivative of an appendix of the 1993 IMSTAND report prepared by PIRA International for the Commission of the European Communities, printed from the website <a href="http://www.diffuse.org/compress.html">http://www.diffuse.org/compress.html</a> , printed May 16, 2003 (pp. 1-10)
SL	"Combining Local and Remote Visualization Techniques for Interactive Volume Rendering in Medical Applications," Undated, Visualization and Interactive Systems Group, University of Stuttgart, Germany (pp. 1-5)
SL	"InfiniteReality: A Real-Time Graphics System," Montrym, John S., Baum, Daniel R., Dignam, David L. and Migdal, Christopher J., Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, published 1997, pp. 1-10, ACM Press/Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., New York, NY
EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED 9/16/04
EXAMINER: Initial citation if reference was considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance to MPEP 609 and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.	

### DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed 7/9/2004.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 14-18, 20-32, 34, and 39-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,249,291 to Popp et al. (hereinafter Popp).

Referring to claim 14, Popp discloses a computer program product with computer usable medium having computer readable program code that uses a namespace in generating a GUI (web page in a browser). See the description about Group Object on page 15, line 36 – page 16, line 47 for a description of how Popp uses namespaces. A Name property identifies the group (namespace).

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause a computer to generate one or more elements associated with the GUI.

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to associate the one or more elements of the GUI with at least one control mechanism. For example, see col. 4, lines 5-13 and line 42-67, which describes dynamically generating web pages (i.e. HTML elements) and providing the associated control mechanism (i.e. classes of objects) with each element within the web page.

Popp provides computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to dynamically generate a unique name space designation for instances of the control mechanism at run-time (i.e. col. 3, lines 33-42 and col. 17, lines 54-64), wherein the unique name space designation that is assigned to the corresponding control mechanism is used to formulate unique labels for data associated with the corresponding control mechanism. Popp provides a namespace (group name) that contains a set of named elements, such that the names (unique labels) within the group are resolved to a particular element. See col. 15, line 55 - col. 16, line 9. The unique group name (labels for data) in Popp determines the scope of the elements. Each group has a unique name. See col. 16, lines 30-47 and 64-67. Also, see col. 7, lines 7-12 and 19-23. The label is dynamically generated (i.e. col. 7, lines 56-57).

As a further example of unique namespaces in Popp, since Popp is directed to developing and managing internet transactions, Popp discloses in col. 3, lines 42-52 that a virtual session may be formed for each user accessing the application (i.e. a form); thus, each user instantiates the control mechanisms of the form (web page/GUI) within their own session id (unique name space). The session id is inherently dynamically generated serves as the name space (data label) to which the identification of the control mechanism is resolved.

Popp teaches computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to use the unique name space designation to generate one or more definitional statements. See col. 4, lines 20-26 and 35-41, which show how the plurality of definitional elements can be in a group (namespace) and generated by the group. Also see col. 19, line 60 – col. 20, line 20.

Referring to claims 21 and 28, Popp discloses a GUI system with a processor and method of using a namespace in generating a GUI that models a component of the GUI as a control that is implemented as program code (col. 4, lines 20-63) and dynamically generates at least one definitional statement for one or more instances of the component associated with the GUI using the program code. See col. 8, lines 38-60 and col. 17, lines 54-64. The definitional statement includes at least one attribute for the one or more instances of the component.

Popp teaches dynamically generating a unique name space designation for the one or more instances of the control at run-time. See col. 17, lines 54-64.

Popp assigns the unique namespace designation to the control (i.e. via dynamically creating the web page). The unique name space designation is used to name at least one attribute generated by the component (for example, FORM.EMPLOYEE; col. 20, line 6), wherein the name associated with the at least one attribute is uniquely derived from the one or more instances of the component. See col. 4, lines 20-26, which show how the plurality of definitional elements can be in a group (namespace) and generated by the group. Also see col. 19, line 60 – col. 20, line 20. As a further example of unique namespaces in Popp, since Popp is directed to developing and managing internet transactions, Popp discloses in col. 3, lines 42-52 that a virtual session may be formed for each user accessing the application (i.e. a form); thus, each user instantiates the control mechanisms of the form (web page/GUI) within their own session (attribute of the instance) id (unique name space). The session id serves as the name space to which the identification of the control mechanism is resolved.

Referring to claims 34 and 39, Popp teaches a computer program product, comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein for using a name space in generating a graphical user interface GUI (web page in a browser). See the description about Group Object on page 15, line 36 – page 16, line 47 for a description of how Popp uses namespaces. A Name property identifies the group (namespace).

The computer program product comprises computer readable program code configured to cause a computer to generate one or more elements associated with the GUI.

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to associate the one or more elements of the GUI with at least one control mechanism. For example, see col. 4, lines 5-13 and line 42-67, which describes dynamically generating web pages (i.e. HTML elements) and providing the associated control mechanism (i.e. classes of objects) with each element within the web page.

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to dynamically generate a unique name space designation for instances of the control mechanism at run-time (i.e. col. 3, lines 33-42 and col. 17, lines 54-64), based on a position of the control mechanism within the GUI (i.e. see col. 8, lines 38-62 and col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 11 which describes which control mechanisms within GUI are chosen to be dynamically created and placed into groups based on their position/order), wherein the unique name space designation that is assigned to the corresponding control mechanism is used to formulate unique labels for data associated with the corresponding control mechanism. Popp provides a namespace (group name) that contains a set of named elements, such that the names (unique labels) within the group are resolved to a particular element. See col. 15, line 55 - col. 16, line 9. The unique group name (labels for data) in Popp determines the scope of the elements. Each group has a

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unique name. See col. 16, lines 30-47 and 64-67. Also, see col. 7, lines 7-12 and 19-23. The label is dynamically generated (i.e. col. 7, lines 56-57).

As a further example of unique namespaces in Popp, since Popp is directed to developing and managing internet transactions, Popp discloses in col. 3, lines 42-52 that a virtual session may be formed for each user accessing the application (i.e. a form); thus, each user instantiates the control mechanisms of the form (web page/GUI) within their own session id (unique name space). The session id is inherently dynamically generated serves as the name space (data label) to which the identification of the control mechanism is resolved.

Popp teaches computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to use the unique name space designation to generate one or more definitional statements. See col. 4, lines 20-26 and 35-41, which show how the plurality of definitional elements can be in a group (namespace) and generated by the group. Also see col. 19, line 60 – col. 20, line 20.

Referring to claims 15 and 40, Popp teaches computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to identify the control mechanism (i.e. class) with which the unique name space designation is associated. See col. 16, lines 30-47 and 64-67. Also, see col. 7, lines 7-12, 19-23 and 56-57 and col. 8, lines 38-62.

Referring to claims 16, 22-23, 29, and 41, Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to configure the unique labels formulated for the data associated with the corresponding control mechanism to include at least the unique namespace designation for instances of the control mechanism and a descriptive name for the data (i.e. FORM.EMPLOYEE, wherein “FORM” is the group label and “EMPLOYEE” is the descriptive name; col. 15, line 55 - col. 16, line 47) and computer readable program code to cause the to

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cause the computer to identify the control mechanism (i.e. class) as a recipient of the data based on the unique namespace designation associated with the corresponding unique label. See col. 16, lines 64-67. Col. 20, lines 28-37 describes how the control mechanism is identified as recipient of the data using the unique name space designation in the label ("FORM.EMPLOYEE"). Also, see col. 12, lines 1-14.

Referring to claims 17, 25, and 43, the one or more definitional statements in Popp are Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) statements. See col. 3, lines 34-42 and col. 4, lines 48-52.

Referring to claims 18, 24, and 32, the program code (control) is an object-oriented object. See the Element Objects section on col. 11, specifically lines 7-35, which describe how code for the definitional statements can utilize object-oriented programming.

Referring to claims 20 and 42, Popp discloses that the first of the one or more elements associated with the GUI is defined as being within an influence of a second of the one or more elements associated with the GUI. See col. 4, lines 64-65, which describes that a control object (GUI element) can have sub controls.

Popp teaches associating a first unique name space designation with a definitional statement associated with the first of the one or more elements associated with the GUI. Popp also teaches associating a second unique name space designation with one or more definitional statements associated with the second of the one or more elements associated with the GUI elements, and the second name space designation includes the first name space designation. See col. 17, lines 1-46. Table 5 shows "WEBPEOPLE" is contained in the "SELECT\_FORM" object, and thus includes its name space designation. Also, see col. 16, lines 9-45, which shows the group/namespace "Select\_Form" within the "Greeting" group/namespace.



Referring to claim 26, Popp discloses generating a design for the GUI that includes a plurality of GUI components. For example, see col. 4, lines 35-41.

Referring to claim 27, Popp discloses a first of the plurality of GUI components in the design is located within a second of the plurality of GUI components, wherein the unique namespace designation is associated with the second of the plurality of GUI components and further comprising generating at least one definitional statement for the first of the plurality of GUI components using the program code. The definitional statement includes at least one attribute for the first of the plurality of GUI components that comprises a first unique namespace designation, which includes the namespace designation associated with the second of the plurality of GUI components. See col. 17, lines 1-46. Table 5 shows “WEBPEOPLE” is contained in the “SELECT\_FORM” object, and thus includes its name space designation. Also, see col. 16, lines 9-45, which shows the group/namespace “Select\_Form” within the “Greeting” group/namespace.

Referring to claim 30, Popp discloses a browser application configured to generate a name-value pair, wherein the name portion includes the label. Col. 6, lines 40-48 describe the use of a browser, such as Netscape© or Mosaic©, and col. 20, lines 28-38 describe the use of name-value pairs including a label.

Referring to claim 31, Popp teaches a page control configured to examine the name portion of the name-value pair and to direct the name-value pair to a destination based on the unique namespace designation in the name portion. See col. 21, line 60 – col. 22, line 50, which describe push and pull methods to send the program code the appropriate value associated with the appropriate name space designation. Also, see col. 26, line 61 – col. 27, line 4.

Referring to claims 34 and 39, Popp teaches a computer program product, comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein for using a name space in generating a graphical user interface GUI (web page in a browser). See the description about Group Object on page 15, line 36 – page 16, line 47 for a description of how Popp uses namespaces. A Name property identifies the group (namespace).

The computer program product comprises computer readable program code configured to cause a computer to generate one or more elements associated with the GUI.

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to associate the one or more elements of the GUI with at least one control mechanism. For example, see col. 4, lines 5-13 and line 42-67, which describes dynamically generating web pages (i.e. HTML elements) and providing the associated control mechanism (i.e. classes of objects) with each element within the web page.

Popp discloses computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to dynamically generate a unique name space designation for instances of the control mechanism at run-time (i.e. col. 3, lines 33-42 and col. 17, lines 54-64), based on a position of the control mechanism within the GUI (i.e. see col. 8, lines 38-62 and col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 11 which describes which control mechanisms within GUI are chosen to be dynamically created and placed into groups based on their position/order), wherein the unique name space designation that is assigned to the corresponding control mechanism is used to formulate unique labels for data associated with the corresponding control mechanism. Popp provides a namespace (group name) that contains a set of named elements, such that the names (unique labels) within the group are resolved to a particular element. See col. 15, line 55 - col. 16, line 9. The unique

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group name (labels for data) in Popp determines the scope of the elements. Each group has a unique name. See col. 16, lines 30-47 and 64-67. Also, see col. 7, lines 7-12 and 19-23. The label is dynamically generated (i.e. col. 7, lines 56-57).

As a further example of unique namespaces in Popp, since Popp is directed to developing and managing internet transactions, Popp discloses in col. 3, lines 42-52 that a virtual session may be formed for each user accessing the application (i.e. a form); thus, each user instantiates the control mechanisms of the form (web page/GUI) within their own session id (unique name space). The session id is inherently dynamically generated serves as the name space (data label) to which the identification of the control mechanism is resolved.

Popp teaches computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to use the unique name space designation to generate one or more definitional statements. See col. 4, lines 20-26 and 35-41, which show how the plurality of definitional elements can be in a group (namespace) and generated by the group. Also see col. 19, line 60 – col. 20, line 20.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 19 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Popp.

Popp describes how any language could be used as the control, including Java. See col. 10, line 56 – col. 11, line 17 and col. 7, lines 52-58. Popp does not explicitly teach the use of a Java Bean, however Java Beans are notoriously well known to be used in Java, which Popp

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teaches as a language for the control. The Examiner takes Official Notice of this teaching. It would have been obvious to use a Java Bean as the control in a GUI, because of their reusability and efficient visual programming.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claims 35-38 are allowed.
6. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: the closest prior art (i.e. Popp) teaches dynamically generating name space designations for control mechanisms in a GUI (i.e. web page) by dynamically creating new web pages with associations, bindings, and group names, but Popp does not teach or fairly suggest transmitting unique labels derived from the name space designations between applications on client terminals and servers.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 7/9/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Popp does not teach dynamically generating a unique name space designation for instances of the control mechanism at run-time. However, Popp discloses that a Web Page is defined by components, and that a component's definitions and logic, which include the namespace designation, are determined dynamically at runtime. See col. 17, lines 54-61. Since the web page is dynamically generated, the name space designations for the instances of the control mechanisms are also dynamically generated.

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*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shawn M. Becker whose telephone number until October 20, 2004 is (703) 305-7756, and thereafter, will be (571) 272-4046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca can be reached until October 20, 2004 on (703) 308-3116 and (571) 272-4048 thereafter. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

smb

  
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